

SOLDIERS AT FRONT STUDYING WARFARE

Schools for Training Found Within
Gunshot of Actual Battles—Snip-
ers Taught Craft.

ON THE BRITISH FRONT, Flaunders, April 21.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The spectacle of officers and soldiers playing at war within gunshot of operations which form a part of the greatest conflict in history might seem to be an unusual sight, and yet this is actually taking place daily back of the British lines. A correspondent of The Associated Press visited two schools of instruction where men, already trained in the art of warfare, were seriously conducting mimic battles for experimental purposes within sound of the big guns which were causing death and destruction towards the front.

One of these schools was for the training of snipers. The men in this school are not brought together to learn sharpshooting, for they are all experts. Their business is to become familiar with methods of concealing trench loopholes so that the Germans cannot see them, and to learn to distinguish loopholes along the German lines.

At one point a line of trenches was laid out just as though ready for battle. Through the top of the trenches facing imaginary German lines were scores of loopholes of every size and description, each one concealed in a different way. Unique methods had been adopted in many cases to render these holes invisible to the German eye and so well had they succeeded that an officer going along in front of the trench, explaining the system, often had to search for some time before he could find the openings.

At this school any new ideas pertaining to this method of warfare are experimented with and each man learns numerous ways of protecting himself from the German fire. This is considered a most important matter, for the discovery by an opponent sharpshooter of a loophole through which a man is firing means almost sure death to the latter.

At another point a group of men were firing from behind sand bags at imaginary German loopholes a considerable distance away. Openings of various kinds were displayed across the field and at these apertures an occasional dummy head would appear, to be shot instantly by the alert snipers.

When a man has perfected himself in the art of sniping he is sent along to the front line trenches or wherever needed. Not all snipers go through sniping schools but all receive the benefit of the instruction given in them.

The second school was one for experimenting in the building of trenches. Here all sorts of ideas relating to the construction of trenches are put into effect, as any man who has a scheme for improving a trench can have his plan executed. Trenches of all descriptions are carefully laid out, dugouts are built and machine gun positions are constructed. Wire entanglements of different varieties also are experimented with to discover which is the most effective.

SOLD HIS LIFE TO GET EDUCATION

Anderson Under Bondage When He Discovered Gold Deposit in Alaska—
Suits Resulted.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 3.—Facts involved compelled courts and attorneys to abandon their cut and dried methods in writing the history of the case of Nels O. Hultburg against Peter and Frideburg Anderson. Apparently the last chapter was written when an opinion, written by John C. Pollock, federal judge, was filed with Morton Albaugh, clerk of the court. The opinion closes the back cover on a story that has been in the making since Peter H. Anderson of Kansas City went to Alaska back in 1897 to make Christians out of Eskimo Indians and instead found gold.

Early in the '90s Peter H. Anderson, then little more than a boy, was struggling along out in central Kansas trying to get an education. Through a friend he learned of the Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant of America, a missionary organization in Chicago.

He learned that by binding himself to give a certain number of years of his life to missionary work under the direction of the mission the latter would agree to educate him free of charge.

Anderson accepted the offer as an opportunity. He was educated in Chicago, the mission paying the bills. His agreement was to the effect that after his education was completed he should go into foreign fields and do missionary work. When his course was completed Anderson was sent to Alaska, in the Nome district, to assist Nels O. Hultburg, the missionary in charge. That was in 1897. Previous to that he had met a nurse at the mission and they had made promises.

A year after Anderson reached Alaska gold was discovered. Both Anderson and Hultburg filed on claims, and Anderson developed a claim from which nearly a million dollars in gold was taken. It was rich beyond all his dreams and he worked it. Then came the information from the mission to the effect that he was a trusted servant of that organization during his years of bondage and that his services belonged to the mission, consequently the gold he had mined belonged to the mission.

Anderson came back to the states, and he and the nurse, who had waited made good their promises. The mission claimed the money he brought back with him, and he made some payments to it up to 1900. Then he maintained that his duty was to his wife, and he purchased land in Dickinson county and made it over to his wife.

In the meantime the mission had brought suit in Illinois' court for the money Anderson had dug out of the ground, but before the litigation had progressed far all claims against An-

derson were sold to Hultburg by the mission.

He pressed the suit in Illinois and got judgment for \$232,000. The case was carried through the Illinois courts, through the federal courts and on to the supreme court of the United States. In every instance the judgment of the lower court was affirmed.

After securing the judgment Hultburg brought suit in the district court of Dickinson county on the judgment ground, but before the litigation had

again given him. Theo Hultburg brought suit in the federal court of this district to subject the Kansas land decided to Anderson's wife to the judgment.

Not Much Difference.

Philo—Did you say window or widow?

Sopher—I said widow; but they are both very much alike.

Philo—How so?

Sopher—When I get near either of them I always look out.—Judge.

LIPTON'S YACHT SUNK.
Was Armed and Called the Aegusa—
Was in Use for Patrol Duty.

LONDON, May 3.—The armed yacht Aegusa, which the admiralty announces has been sunk in the Mediterranean by a mine with the loss of six men, was formerly the Eria, the famous yacht of Sir Thomas Lipton. The vessel was renamed when taken into the British naval service.

war, fully deserved the name of "floating palace." Its gross displacement was 1,957 tons. The yacht first served as a hospital ship during the war, but later was stripped, mounted with guns and used in the patrol against submarines in the North sea.

In the United States there are 6,337,502 farms, with a total acreage of 878,768,325.

PROBE INSULT TO MR. WILSON.
German-American in Library of Congress Employ Accused.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Herbert Putnam, librarian of the library of congress, has ordered an investigation into charges that Ernest Bruenen, assistant register of the division of copyrights, a native of Germany, had made insulting remarks about President Wilson, the United States, and the American people.

has been largely disorganized by Mr. Bruenen's reported remarks, and not long ago, in token of their loyalty to the United States and protest against his quoted expressions, many of the employees placed miniature American flags on their desks.

The sheep population of the world is 652,000,000, or one-third that of human beings.

A man's lungs require twice as much air when he is walking as when he is resting quietly.

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En bloc 35 horsepower motor
Electric starting and lighting system
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Demountable rims; with one extra
106-inch wheelbase
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With unerring judgment of value—
With a rush that swallowed up a
record production in jig time—

The public took more than 50,000 of
the \$750 Overlands in six months.

In six months we've absorbed all the
overhead; absorbed all the develop-
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perimental cost that is usually spread
over a year.

We covered our material require-
ments at before-the-war prices—saved
three and a half million dollars on
aluminum and another million on
steel.

We have increased our production
capacity of 300 cars per day last June
to 1000 cars per day.

So again we have broken *all* records.
Again we have planned and bought
material for a bigger production
program.

And again we are setting a new and
supreme standard of value—

You can now buy the big, roomy,
comfortable, thirty-five horsepower
Overland for \$695.

Here is the value which has clearly
dominated the automobile market for
the last six months—now made even
more clearly dominant.

Here is the car with a performance
record never even approached by any
car of its size ever built—fifty thousand
in every day service.

And though the price is reduced the
car is improved.

It has an up-to-the-minute power
plant, en bloc type, developing full
thirty-five horsepower. It has abun-
dant power and speed and an exception-
ally quick get-away.

The value is pre-eminent—un-
approached.

We guarantee that the price for this
model will never be lower.

But this price reduction is made in
the face of a rising material market—
we cannot guarantee that it will not be
higher.

See the Overland dealer now—an-
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